

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 12, 1861.

NO. 138.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1858-ff.

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Jan. 5, 1858-ff.

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February 22, 1860-ff.

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A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W ,

F R A N K F O R T , K E N T U C K Y ,

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n a l l t h e C o u r t s h e l d i n F r a n k f o r t , a n d i n t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

O f f i c e o n S t . C l a i r s t r e e t , f o u r d o o r s f r o m t h e B r i d g e .

J a n . 3 , 1859-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD.

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

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P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h e r C o u r t s o f D a v i e s s , a n d t h e C i r c u i t C o u r t s o f t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

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M a y 6, 1857-ff.

M E D I C A L C A R D .

J. H. KINKEAD,

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h e r C o u r t s o f D a v i e s s , a n d t h e C i r c u i t C o u r t s o f t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

O f f i c e u p s t a i r s i n t h e G a l l a t i n S u n O f f i c e .

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

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M a y 6, 1857-ff.

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O f f i c e u p s t a i r s i n t h e G a l l a t i n S u n O f f i c e .

[Oct. 18, 1858.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h e r C o u r t s o f D a v i e s s , a n d t h e C i r c u i t C o u r t s o f t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

O f f i c e u p s t a i r s i n t h e G a l l a t i n S u n O f f i c e .

[May 23, 1860.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h e r C o u r t s o f D a v i e s s , a n d t h e C i r c u i t C o u r t s o f f r o m t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

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[May 23, 1860.]

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A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h e r C o u r t s o f D a v i e s s , a n d t h e C i r c u i t C o u r t s o f f r o m t h e a d j o i n i n g c o u n t i e s .

O f f i c e u p s t a i r s i n t h e G a l l a t i n S u n O f f i c e .

[May 23, 1860.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,

G A L L A T I N , M O .

P R A C T I C E S l a w i n t h e C i r c u i t a n d o t h

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Minority Report of Wm. O. Butler and James B. Clay, Commissioners to the Peace Convention.

To his Excellency, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed by other States in accordance with the request of the State of Virginia, to confer upon the unfortunate condition of our country, not having had an opportunity to unite with their co-commissioners in the report which they understand they have made, although they remained in the city of Washington a full day after the adjournment of the Convention for the purpose of joining with them in a proper report to your Excellency, feel it due to themselves, and respectful as well as due to the General Assembly, that they should make this their separate report.

The undersigned felt themselves bound, for the guidance of their action in the Convention, to regard in some degree the 4th resolution of the General Assembly which they beg here to quote:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the propositions embodied in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so construed that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall apply to all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired south of latitude 36° 30', and provide that slavery of the African race shall be effectively protected as property herein during the continuance of the Territorial Government; and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be acceptable to the people of this Commonwealth.

They conceived that this resolution set forth clearly the opinion of the General Assembly, as to what adjustment would be acceptable to the people in Kentucky, and at the same time negatived the idea that the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden would be acceptable, unless construed in the manner set forth in the resolution. Whilst they did not consider it to give them positive instructions, they did not feel themselves to be at liberty to depart altogether from the wishes of the State, so solemnly announced by the representatives of its people.

The undersigned have delayed making their report until the present time, in the hope of being able to append to it, as a part thereof, the journal of the Convention, which would have shown every proposition made, with the vote by States upon such as were brought to a vote. They regret that although a committee was appointed for the express purpose of superintending the printing of said journal, they have not as yet received a copy of it, and that their report is more incomplete than they would have desired to have made.

The Convention assembled in the city of Washington on the 4th of February, and continued its sessions until the 27th of that month, when it adjourned sine die. Before the final adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, twenty-one States were present by their delegates in Convention. A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of a member from each State, was appointed, to whom was referred various propositions of adjustment. That committee finally reported, as the result of its deliberations, a proposition to amend the Constitution by a 13th article, consisting of 7 sections, a copy of which, marked A, is filed as a part thereof.

Notice of various substitutes for the report of the committee was given, but it was claimed and conceded that before a vote upon any substitutes could be taken, the report of the committee should be amended and perfected in Convention.

Many amendments were proposed; upon some of them the undersigned were so unfortunate as to differ from the opinion of the majority of their co-commissioners who cast the vote of the State. To one or two of the more important of them they would briefly call attention. A motion was made by Governor Reid, a delegate from North Carolina, to amend the first section of the series, by inserting at the end of the clause, "and in all the present territory south of said line," the words "involuntary servitude is recognized, and property in those of the African race held to service or labor in any of the States of the Union, when removed to such Territory, shall be protected and." This amendment received the votes of but three States—Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri. Seventeen States voted against it—Kentucky being one of them. From this vote the undersigned caused their dissent to be recorded.

A motion was made by Mr. Seddon, a delegate from Virginia, to amend the 3d section of the series by inserting at the end of the clause, "and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist," the words, "and if the transportation shall be by sea, the right to persons held to service or labor shall be protected by the Federal Government as other property." This amendment was lost, Kentucky voting against it, from which the undersigned caused their dissent to be recorded.

The entire first section of the report of the committee was stricken out. In lieu thereof, a proposition made by Mr. Franklin, a delegate from Pennsylvania, was adopted. This proposition is the first section upon the paper marked B.

One of the undersigned (Mr. Clay) proposed, as an additional section to the report of the committee, a proposition to constrain the second paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, so that no State shall have the power to judge and determine what was treason, felony, or other crime, by the laws of another State, but that a person charged with treason, felony, or other crime in one State, who should flee from justice and be found in another State, should, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. This amendment was lost; a large majority voting against it.

Amendments too numerous to set forth in the limits of a report were offered and voted upon. Finally the report of the committee was perfected, and is filed herewith as a part thereof, marked B.

Substitutes for the report of the committee, as amended and perfected, being now in order; among others, Seddon, of Virginia, offered the amendments to the Constitution, known as the Crittenden Resolutions, with such additions and amendments as were

asked by Virginia, (in substance the same as those set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky.) This substitute was rejected by a large majority, receiving the votes of only a few States.

One of the undersigned, Mr. Clay, then offered as a substitute for the report of the committee, the amendments to the Constitution, known as the Crittenden Resolutions, without the crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." This substitute was rejected—16 States voting against it, and only 5 States voting for it.

All substitutes having been rejected, the perfected report of the committee (B) came up in order. Upon the vote of the Convention was taken by sections. On the first vote upon the first section, it was rejected by the votes of 11 States to 8. The Convention adjourned until the next morning, when this vote was recorded.

The seven sections of the report were then passed by the Convention.

Upon the first section the vote stood—9 States for, 8 States against. Four southern States out of seven, and five northern States out of fourteen voting for it—Virginia and North Carolina both against it.

The 2d section was passed—11 States voting for it, 8 States against it.

The 3d section was passed—12 States voting for it, 7 States against it.

The 4th section was passed—15 States voting for it, 4 States against it.

The 5th section was passed—16 States voting for it, 5 States against it.

The 6th section was passed—11 States voting for it, 9 States against it.

The 7th section was passed—12 States voting for it, 7 States against it.

The vote of Kentucky was cast by the majority of her commissioners in favor of every section of the seven.

After the passage of the report by sections, a vote was demanded upon it as an entire, but was ruled to be out of order.

The undersigned could not agree with their co-commissioners in casting the vote of Kentucky for the several sections of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, as adopted by the Convention. They believed that the amendment, as a permanent settlement of the questions which have so unhappily divided the northern and southern sections of the United States, would prove wholly ineffectual, and that instead of providing securities and guarantees for the rights of the South, as they are believed now to exist under the Constitution and laws, involved a surrender of most important rights, and furnished adequate security to none. They propose to give briefly their reasons for this opinion:

The 1st section undertakes to settle the territorial question by dividing all the present territory of the United States by a line upon the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, and provides that north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime shall be prohibited; while south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed.

What is the present extent of the territory of the United States? and what is the status respecting persons held to involuntary servitude or labor?

The present territory of the United States, including 67,620 square miles held by the Cherokee Indians, under treaty grant, amounts to 1,287,277 square miles. By the southern construction of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, in favor of such right, were proposed but not entertained. The following resolution was also proposed, but not entertained by the Convention; its mover, however, asked and obtained leave to have it read upon the journal:

Resolved, That, while the adoption, by the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, of ordinances declaring the dissolution of their relations with the Union, is an event deeply to be deplored, and while abstaining from any judgment on their conduct, we would express the earnest hope that they may soon see cause to resume their honored places in this Confederacy of States; yet to the end that such return may be facilitated, and from the conviction that the Union being formed by the assent of the people of the respective States, and the republican institutions guaranteed to each, cannot and ought not to be maintained by force, we deplore any effort by the Federal Government to coerce in any form the said States to re-union or submission, as tending to irreparable breach, and leading to incalculable ills; and we earnestly invoke the abstinen^{ce} from all counsels or measures of compulsion toward them.

In conclusion, the undersigned will only add, that as Commissioners to the Convention at Washington, they were actuated, throughout its entire deliberations, by the single and sole desire of being in some degree instrumental to the restoration of confidence between the divided sections of the country, and of bringing about a reconstruction of that once happy Union bequeathed to us by our fathers. They regret most sincerely to have to say that they have returned home with abated confidence and diminished hope of satisfactory adjustment.

Should the journal of the Convention be hereafter received, it will be forwarded to your Excellency, to be laid before the General Assembly.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. O. BUTLER,

JAS. B. CLAY, Com'r.

FRANKFORT, March 19, 1861.

The Two Million Bill.

The following is the two million relief bill, which passed both branches of the late Legislature. It has been signed by the Governor and is now a law:

CHAPTER 340.

An act to amend the charters of the several Banks of Issue.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Kentucky, be and they are hereby authorized to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, anything in the charters of said banks to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. The Legislature reserves the power to repeal this act.

§ 3. That the banks of issue in this State, to-wit: The Bank of Kentucky, Farmers' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Bank of Ashland, and People's Bank, shall be subject to the course of the common law. What is the course of the common law in the remedies it affords to infringement upon the rights of property in slaves? It is clear, unmistakable, not liable to misconstruction, especially when administered by judges unfriendly or adverse to the institution of slavery? Would the opinion, for example, of the distinguished Governor of New York, who now holds so high a place in the Cabinet, that a slave, not being a freeman, could not under the common law be kidnapped, and that therefore there is no common law remedy for kidnapping a slave, be followed? Is this such protection for the right of property in the territories as Kentucky seeks as further security and further guarantee? How vain! How delusive!

The proposition was but a miserable attempt

to withdraw from the institution of slavery in the territories the protection of the Constitution and the Federal laws, and to have its only security to depend upon the vague and uncertain remedies of the common law.

If there had been no other objection to it, the first section of the amendment proposed by the Peace Conference, which received only the votes of four slave States out of seven, and five free States out of fourteen, was too doubtful in meaning, too liable to misconception—different constructions having been given to it even in the convention which passed it—to allow the undersigned, in justice to Kentucky, to vote for it as a measure of final adjustment.

The undersigned objected to the second section, because, crippling present rights, it rendered the future acquisition of any territory whatever—Cuba, or any other, matter how important and desirable—almost impossible.

They objected to the third section because, it failed to secure the right of transit, but left it in the power of any State or Territory to prevent the same. For example, placing it in the power of Illinois by constitutional provision, if she choose to exercise it, to prevent the slaveholder of Kentucky from passing through that State with his slave property, on his way to Missouri or the South.

They objected to the fifth section because, whether by constitutional right, or by revolutionary right, the so-called Southern Confederacy, being beyond the limits of the United States, or if not beyond said limits, certainly to be so as soon as said Confederacy shall be recognized, it is made the duty of Congress, by the last clause of the section, to pass laws to prevent our friends and brothers, now residing within the limits of that Confederacy, from returning with their slaves to Kentucky; the passage of which laws would inevitably lead to retaliatory laws by the Southern Confederacy against the introduction of slaves from Kentucky into their territory.

They objected to the 6th section, because, it proposed to make the 1st, 3d, and 5th sections amendments to the Constitution virtually unalterable. They objected to the 7th section because, it proposed that any citizen of a slave State who should lose his fugitive slave by reason of mob, riotous assemblage, or rescue after arrest should himself pay a part of his own loss, whilst every other citizen of a slave State should pay a part thereof, thus offering a bonus to deprive the people of the South of their property, and in effect by providing that the fugitive having been thus paid for, shall thereafter be free, to constitute the United States Government a grand Emancipation Society.

The undersigned have felt it to be proper thus to set forth the reasons which caused them to oppose the amendment to the constitution, which met the approval of the Pease Convention and of their co-commissioners.

After the adoption of a preamble to the proposition of a preamble to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, the President was requested to cause the same to be presented to the two Houses of Congress, which was accordingly done, and its fate in that body was known to the country.

Before the final adjournment of the Convention, resolutions against the right of service by a line upon the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, and provides that north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime shall be prohibited; while south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed.

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§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Kentucky, be and they are hereby authorized to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, anything in the charters of said banks to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. The Legislature reserves the power to repeal this act.

§ 3. That the banks of issue in this State, to-wit: The Bank of Kentucky, Farmers' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Bank of Ashland, and People's Bank, shall be subject to the course of the common law. What is the course of the common law in the remedies it affords to infringement upon the rights of property in slaves? It is clear, unmistakable, not liable to misconstruction, especially when administered by judges unfriendly or adverse to the institution of slavery? Would the opinion, for example, of the distinguished Governor of New York, who now holds so high a place in the Cabinet, that a slave, not being a freeman, could not under the common law be kidnapped, and that therefore there is no common law remedy for kidnapping a slave, be followed? Is this such protection for the right of property in the territories as Kentucky seeks as further security and further guarantee? How vain! How delusive!

The proposition was but a miserable attempt

to withdraw from the institution of slavery in the territories the protection of the Constitution and the Federal laws, and to have its only security to depend upon the vague and uncertain remedies of the common law.

If there had been no other objection to it, the first section of the amendment proposed by the Peace Conference, which received only the votes of four slave States out of seven, and five free States out of fourteen, was too doubtful in meaning, too liable to misconstruction, especially when administered by judges unfriendly or adverse to the institution of slavery? Would the opinion, for example, of the distinguished Governor of New York, who now holds so high a place in the Cabinet, that a slave, not being a freeman, could not under the common law be kidnapped, and that therefore there is no common law remedy for kidnapping a slave, be followed? Is this such protection for the right of property in the territories as Kentucky seeks as further security and further guarantee? How vain! How delusive!

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:
1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
2. HON. ARCHIBALD DIXON.
3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.
4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE.
6. MAJ. GEO. W. DUNLAP.
7. HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.
8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.
10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Adjourned County Convention.

Our citizens will bear in mind that on next Monday the Union Democracy of Franklin will meet at the Court-house, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the county. We hope there will be a full attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

MINORITY REPORT.—We publish in this number the minority report of the two Secession members to the Peace Conference. These same gentlemen are candidates for delegates to the Border State Convention. Their special pleading and sophistry cannot hide the fact that they are disunionists *per se*; and it is for that reason that they were selected to head the disunion ticket. For one we feel grateful for the opportunity of taking a pop at them at the polls on the 4th of May.

The True Issue.

The true issues between the two sets of candidates for delegates to the Border State Convention is, past all cavil, Union or Disunion. But the trickery and cunning which has characterized the proceedings of the conspirators, step by step, since they succeeded in destroying the nationality of the Democratic party at Charleston, will not be abandoned by them in this canvass. They will, by every possible subterfuge, endeavor to mislead the minds of the people. They are already trying to play upon the passions of the masses, and thus divest their minds from the real issue, and warp their judgment by prejudice.

First, they have put forth their ticket without expaining its objects, or the principles of the party it represents. Wherever it is possible they will pass it off as the Simon-pure Union ticket.

They are industriously circulating the falsehood that Mr. Crittenden, and the party with which he acts, have abandoned the Crittenden Compromise Measures. Although this has been denied by Mr. Crittenden himself, and by every Union newspaper in the State; although the Crittenden Amendments constitute the platform of the Union Democracy, this falsehood is still adhered to by the disunion organs, and will not be abandoned while there is a chance of its misleading a true Union man.

They profess to be for the Union, but their professions are encumbered with so many "ifs" and "buts" that they amount to immediate secession practically. For instance, they will accept nothing from the north that would not be satisfactory to the seceded States, and bring them back into the Union. Unless the Cotton States will come back, the Secessionists insist that Kentucky shall go out. They well know that the Cotton States will not come back, and if they can pledge Kentucky to this policy, they are aware that it will be tantamount to immediate secession.

These Cotton States had no grievances of their own to complain of, but they chivalrously seceded because of the wrongs of the border Slave States. If the North gives indemnities satisfactory to the border slave States, then ought not the seceding States to come back? If consistent they would, but it is folly to expect their return so long as there is a hope of their "dragging" or joining the border slave States after them.

Now right here is where the Union Democracy differ from the secession party in Kentucky. It is an important difference, and cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people. The Union party is for attending to the wrongs of Kentucky. If the people of Kentucky can obtain concessions and assurances, satisfactory to themselves, from the people of the North, and these guarantees are engraven upon the Constitution of the United States, then the Kentuckians will remain in the Union without consulting those States which seceded without consulting Kentucky. In other words, the Union Democracy hold that the people of Kentucky, and her sister border slave States, are capable of attending to their own affairs; that they ought of right to judge of their own wrongs, and of the proper measure of redress. After we have settled upon what we deem a proper and honorable adjustment, must we submit it to South Carolina before we dare adopt it? The Ophidians say "yes," the Union Democracy say "NO," and this is one of the issues in this canvass.

But the great absorbing issue is Union or Disunion. No matter how much the secessionists may sugar-coat it, or cover it over with meaningless generalities, we repeat that the issue to be tried the first Saturday in May, when stripped of its verbiage, is nothing more or less than UNION or DISUNION. Kentuckians! we await your verdict with confidence.

"Spoils" Everything—Country Nothing.

We enter upon another week (says the New York Express of Monday last,) without any clearer perception of the purposes or policy of the Administration in regard to the seceding States than we had on the 4th of March. The drift of things, on the surface, seems to be all towards peace, but the undercurrent tends suspiciously in the opposite direction. The hope held out to the Montgomery Commissioners, that the Administration will give them, anon, a hearing, looks fair—but what means the backing and filling on Fort Sumter? and the now certain reinforcement of Fort Pickens, in the face of the most positive assurances to the contrary, not indeed from Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward direct, but from persons and presses known to be high in their confidence.

We have now had a "Government" some three weeks or more—a Government attaining to power under circumstances demanding the prompt exercise of the most disinterested patriotism, and the highest order of statesmanship—yet what has been accomplished? Nothing, nothing, save a distribution of the spoils to the hungry wolves who followed Mr. Lincoln down to Washington, pretty much as the northern hives followed Attila down to the sack and robbery of Rome. The spoils first, the country last, would seem to have been the maxim of the new Administration from the start, as if "government" was a thing created especially for political mendicants, and a thing, therefore, with which the people themselves could have no interest in. "Plunder" has been about the leading idea at the White House, we regret to say, ever since the 4th of March. If the state of the country has really engaged an hour of its serious thought, the thought would seem to have been directed to portioning out the fragments of the ship among the wreckers on the beach, rather than to the salvation of the ship itself. The *Bornegat* pirates, in their day, were something, but what in remorseless rapacity were even they, to these Republican wreckers at Washington?

Danton Bluncan:

We feel so demoralized because the great pigeon shooter was left off the R. S. ticket that it is affecting our appetite. The last spasm we had resolved itself in the following:

* * * Besides this, Duncan Hathorn has circulars so meek, hath been so long after a great office, that his audies will swear like devils trumpet tongued, against

The deep damnation of his taking off.

BANK BILL.—In our issue of Wednesday we published a Bank bill which we stated was the "two million bill," passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor. This was a mistake. The bill published then was the bill which passed the *Senate*, but did not pass the House of Representatives. We had both bills in type in our Legislative reports, and accidentally substituted one for the other in our Wednesday's paper. We now publish the bill which did pass both houses, and received the approval of the Governor. It is not a "post note bill;" the other was. We publish the bill itself as being better than a synopsis of it.

The Covington Journal—a secession paper—notices under the head of "a strange omission" that the Union papers of Kentucky do not condemn the appointments of Mr. Lincoln. So far as we are concerned we are not in Mr. Lincoln's confidence. He is in no wise indebted to us for his election, and is not responsible to us for any of his official acts. If we had supported Breckinridge, the case would have been different. If the Breckinridge party is overlooked by Mr. Lincoln, we acknowledge their right to complain, but they must do their own "condemning." It is none of our funeral.

The Richmond Whig very pertinently reminds the Republican journals which are so vehemently protesting against the conduct of the secession leaders because of their refusal to submit the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the approval of the people, that precisely the same "fear of the honest masses" was betrayed by the Republican majority of the last Congress in refusing to submit either the Crittenden or Peace Conference plan of constitutional adjustment to the popular scrutiny.

STANDBORN.—Our usually gentlemanly neighbor of the Yeoman charges that R. K. Williams is "Presiding Judge." Now some of the people of Ballard county held an indignation meeting the other day because R. K. W. would not "preside."

There's the old fable of the wolf and lamb over again. What a world!

The telegraph informs us that Wigfall is serving as a common soldier. A profane friend (?) at our elbow says "d—d common," but we shall not publish his remark.

Is our city and Commonwealth ruined?

[Lou. Courier.]

We don't know about your city. Let

Nassau Devan, (Mayor,) speak for that. The Commonwealth is all right.

See the letter from Covington, in another column. It should have been published in our last.

COL. GEORGE B. HODGE, COL. JOHN O. HARRISON, AND COL. JOHN G. CARLISLE.—We are frequently asked how these gentlemen stand on the Union question. We don't know, and refer the question to themselves. Colonels, consider yourselves waited upon by a committee, and respond.

TELEGRAPHIC!

[Special Dispatches to the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

IMPERFECTLY RE-LIEABLE!

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Administration has determined to reinforce Major Anderson at all hazards.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Administration has determined to evacuate Fort Sumter at all hazards.

CHARLESTON, April 11.

Fifteen brigs, eighteen men-of-war, 333

flat-boats, and one powerful dug-out, are of

the harbor loaded with two sweet potatoes,

one cod fish, and some pigs' feet for Major

Anderson.

Great excitement in the city. The artillery

was called out and drilled.

52 companies of

infants immediately went to arms and as-

saulted the breast works.

The farmers are making their pruning

hooks into swords, and their plowshares into

lombardi. The women are scraping their

petticoats into lint for the wounded. Mine

Get, what a beeb!

SOUTHERN CONFED., April 11.

Wigfall is serving as a common soldier.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The administration has determined to col-

lect the revenues, and send Major Anderson

some jole and greens.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Administration has determined to re-

evacuate Major Anderson, and call an extra

session of Congress. This is reliable.

SOUTHERN CONFED., April 12.

Wigfall has taken another drink, and is

now serving as two common soldiers.

George Sanders has cut off his moustache.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

Major Anderson has just opened his

(lines down.—Reporter.)

DISPATCHES from Montgomery, Ala-

abama, to New York, state that no attack

will be made by the troops of the Confede-

rate States on either Fort Sumter or Fort

Pickens. To do so, President Davis argues,

would be to place the new government in a

false position before the world, and he is de-

termined that if civil war must ensue, the

first blow shall be struck by the administra-

tion.

WE WON'T DO IT.—We are constantly re-

ceiving anonymous communications urging

us to call a County Convention to settle the

County Judge question. Now would it not

be pretty and modest in us to call a County

Convention, when we have the control of only

one vote. As Becky Wilson would say:

"fools, better call it yourselves I reckon."

NEEDS THE POPULAR INDORSEMENT.—A writer in the Macon (Ga.) Journal, spoken of and indorsed by the editor as an eminent jurist, declares that before the new Govern- ment can be established it must receive the assent of the people—not until they have given their approval can it be binding on them.

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ceiving anonymous communications urging

us to call

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de-ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their
Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASON, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I take them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth of them.

Put them in for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAYFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of this kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed and twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
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Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.

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They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

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LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the new establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

EXCELSIOR
PARAFFINE OILS,
For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

We warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial of any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kanawha C. C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co.
Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to those who wish to have a picture of themselves or friends, to be confident he will be able to please to the most finished in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best minature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&t&twf.

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THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the new establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

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